
PROSPECTUS

Northern Salt Syndicate

No Personal Liability

Authorized Capital - 35,000 Units
Par Value - \$1.00

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

E. H. CRAWFORD	— — — —	CHAIRMAN
J. ROSS BARRIE	— — — —	VICE-CHAIRMAN
L. J. McARDLE	— — — —	MANAGER
M. W. FORSYTH	— —	SECRETARY-TREASURER

Trustee of Properties and Pooling Agreement

E. H. CRAWFORD, M.A., B.C.L.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Solicitor:

T. MACKAY LONG, B.A., L.L.B.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

PROPERTIES

Situated on or about Dawson Bay, North West Arm
Lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba

HEAD OFFICE:

608 Great West Permanent Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba

This Issue ~~~~~ 10,000 Units ~~~~~ \$1.00 Per Unit

Northern Salt Syndicate

(No Personal Liability)

Properties - Transportation - Development

PROPERTIES: Northern Salt Syndicate (No Personal Liability) has the following properties under Boring Permits issued by the Department of Mines and Natural Resources of the Province of Manitoba, viz:

The following springs in the Red Deer River and Dawson Bay District of Lake Winnipegosis, in North Western Manitoba, 16 miles North of Mafeking on the Government built Highway leading to The Pas, and located as follows:

SPRING No. 1: On the South Bank, Red Deer River, containing 480 acres.

Flow per minute $7\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons (Imperial).

Degree of Salinity (By Salinometer in field) 24%.

SPRINGS - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 7: Containing 480 acres. These have not yet been tested but superficial examination shows apparently same degree of Salinity.

SPRING No. 6: On the North-West end of Salt Point, containing 80 acres in unsurveyed Territory.

Flow per minute— $45\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons (Imperial).

Degree of Salinity (By Salinometer in field) 26%.

TRANSPORTATION: By Canadian National Railway to Mafeking, from this station by the new Pas Highway, passing through the property of the Syndicate. Transportation costs will therefore be very low, being a combination of railway and road haulage. From the Highway to the Springs is only a matter of 1 mile, through country easily adapted for road building.

DEVELOPMENT WORK: The Syndicate proposes to bore for Rock Salt and to develop the brine now flowing from the different Springs. To do this finances are necessary for drilling contracts, boiler equipment, buildings, and the completion of a short road from the Highway to the property. To quote from the report of Dr. Brownell: "**The discovery of a strong brine or a bed of rock salt offers an opportunity for commercial exploitation or profitable sale of the property and an attempt to discover such constitutes, in my opinion, a reasonable prospecting venture.**"

Remember: There Is No Substitute For Salt

**Additional Information as to NORTHERN SALT SYNDICATE
(No Personal Liability) to be attached to and form part
of the Prospectus issued by the said Syndicate**

1. 10,000 Units (Pooled) have been issued for the properties of the Syndicate.
2. A commission of 20 % is payable on the sale of Units.
3. The Agreement under which the Syndicate acquired its properties is dated the 14th day of September, A.D. 1937.
4. The Agreement is open for inspection at the Head Office of the Syndicate, 608 Great West Permanent Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, during business hours.

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Geology

Reports on these Springs have been made at various times by eminent Geologists, particularly by Prof. H. Y. Hind, J. B. Tyrrell and by L. H. Cole, B.A., in 1915 for the Dominion Department of Mines and Natural Resources, which report is contained in Booklet No. 325. In August, 1937, part of the property was examined by Dr. G. M. Brownell, Assistant Professor of Geology and Mineralogy for the University of Manitoba, who made the following report:

"THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

Department of Geology

Winnipeg, Canada, September 16, 1937.

Mr. E. H. Crawford,
Trustee, Northern Salt Syndicate,
608 Great West Permanent Building,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Sir:

Re Northern Salt Syndicate

I inspected, on August 24th of this year, the salt flat and brine springs which occur South of the Red Deer River on the Northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 45, Range 25 West. This inspection was made for the Victor West Syndicate which had staked sub-division No. 2 of this same section. In my report to the Victor West Syndicate I concluded with the following statement with reference to this same sub-division No. 2 as follows:-

"The brine springs that occur adjacent to the property considered in this report are a positive indication of the occurrence of salt in some form of concentration within the underlying rocks of the area. The manner of occurrence of this salt is as yet unknown. There is a reasonable prospect of discovering either a bed of rock salt or a strong flow of brine by drilling to some depth through the limestone. The discovery of a strong brine or a bed of rock salt offers an opportunity for commercial exploitation or profitable sale of the property and an attempt to discover such constitutes, in my opinion, a reasonable prospecting venture. I therefore recommend the drilling of a hole on this property for the purpose of discovering salt in commercial concentration, either in the form of rock salt or a brine."

The above statement applies equally to the salt lease which covers the northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 45, Range 25 West, now held by the Northern Salt Syndicate. It was, in fact, upon the observations made at this particular location that the statements in the above quotation were made.

Yours truly,

"G. M. BROWNELL,"

Assistant Professor of Geology and Mineralogy."

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In addition to the possibility of profitable salt being obtained, attention is directed to the question of **POTASH** being developed. In the Summary Report of the Geological Survey for the Dominion Department of Mines for the year 1912 appears the following statement:

"The rapidly increasing and urgent demands in recent years for potash as a fertilizer of depleted soils, has directed attention to the extremely limited sources of supply which are known for this important fertilizing substance outside of the great potassium deposits at Stassfurt, Germany. During the last two years the United States Government has expended a considerable sum for exploratory drilling for this valuable mineral.

The possibility of finding in Manitoba a mineral resource of such value, in commercial quantities, appears to justify some reference in connection with a discussion of the salt horizon. The chemical characteristics of the potash salts ally them closely to common salt and the most extensive deposits which are known occur in association with salt beds at Stassfurt, Germany. Because of the chemical and mineralogical resemblances between common salt and the salts of potash, the rocks or strata most likely to afford the latter are those in which the former occurs abundantly. That potash salts are associated with common salt in Manitoba is proven by each of twelve analysis of the saline waters of Manitoba made by this Survey. One of these shows 209.39 grains of potassium chloride to the imperial gallon. The smallest percentage of potassium chloride shown by any one of the twelve analyses is 23.11 grains to the gallon. It is an interesting and significant fact that the great deposit of potash minerals at Stassfurt, Germany, is associated with rock salt and lies between thick beds of anhydrite and gypsum. This suggests careful examination of the gypsum and anhydrite and associated beds of the Gypsumville district as well as the beds which furnish the saline springs along the west side of Lake Winnipegosis. It is well to recall, in this connection, that the Stassfurt bed which now furnishes most of the potash compounds of commerce was long known as "Abrumsalze" or refuse salts, and considered worthless.

The financial results of the twenty-one German potash mines concerning which statistics are available should encourage systematic exploration for potash deposits in Manitoba. These twenty-one mines earned, in 1906, an average profit of 15.9 per cent on the invested capital, and declared an average dividend of 13.5 per cent. One of these shows a profit of 105 per cent."